



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of semifluid clay, the flow meeting resistance particularly at the ends of the Passes, where there is an accumulation of more resistant material and a greater lack of equilibrium between the heavy land on one side and the water on the other. The report is somewhat preliminary in nature.

R. C. M.

The Upper Cretaceous and Eocene Floras of South Carolina and Georgia. By E. W. BERRY. U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 84, 1914. Pp. 200, pls. 29, figs. 12.

The Upper Cretaceous of South Carolina is represented by the Black Creek formation, which is divisible into two members, the Middendorf arkose, with certain related clays, and a sandy, marine member. A number of localities in the Middendorf have yielded plant remains, among which are found magnolias, figs, laurels, oaks, walnuts, cinnamon, the eucalyptus, etc. The collection numbers 75 species. The climate, indicated by the types present, is subtropic, or at least mild temperate, for with little variation the flora extends to the western coast of Greenland.

The Upper Cretaceous of Georgia, the flora of which is described in the second part of the paper, is confined to a triangular area lying west of the Ocmulgee River and comprises the eastward extension of the Eutaw and Ripley formations. The former contains an abundant fossil flora in its lower division, but the latter, except in the upper part, contains little plant life. The physical conditions suggested are in accord with the evidence from South Carolina and point to a mild, humid climate, without frosts.

A small but very interesting Middle Eocene flora from Georgia is described in the third division of the paper. The Middle Eocene of Georgia is for the greater part deeply buried beneath younger sediments, but in the area lying between the Ocmulgee and Savannah rivers there are outcrops which have yielded a fossil flora of 17 species. Most of these have not been described previously and the author compares them with European Eocene and modern related types. The conclusion is reached that the Middle Eocene of this region enjoyed a much more tropical climate than is represented by any other known Eocene flora. The Georgia flora was probably immigrant from the south and reached northward at least as far as latitude 33° N.

R. C. M.